

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8340

星期一月七日光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1884.

六月

三十日英香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 11. NINGPO, British steamer, 791.
Wm. Potts put back.—SIEMSEN & Co.
September 12. HANOVER, British steamer, 1,196.
P. Grandin, Saigon 7th September, Rice
and Fish.—RUSSELL & Co.
September 12. VIGILANT, British des.-vess., from
Amoy.
September 12. FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990.
Hoog, Shanghai 7th September, General
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.
September 12. C. F. SANGER, American ship
1,638. D. H. Atherton, Cardiff 12th May
Coal.—BENNOE CO. LIMITED.
September 12. DA—ESTERHANS, Portuguese
corvette, from Macao.
September 12. GOLACKE, British steamer, 1,754.
W. S. Thompson, London 28th July, and
Singapore 6th September, General—ARN-
HOLD KARBERG & Co.

September 12. ELSA, German bark, 552, Chas.
Kuschke, Holbow 10th Sept., General—
WIELER & Co.September 12. GLENROY, British steamer, 1,411.
Gecko, Foochow 10th Sept., General—JAR-
DINE, MATTHESON & Co.September 12. MEEFOO, American steamer, 1,038.
W. H. Hunt, Singapore 5th Sept., General—
RUSSELL & Co.CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
12TH SEPTEMBER.Ajay, British str., for Amoy.
Ping-pon, British str., for Shanghai
Lorne, British str., for Singapore.
Salter, British str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

September 12. ESMEERALDA, British steamer, for
Manila.September 12. BELLEOPHON, British str., for
Amoy and Shanghai.September 12. AJAX, British str., for Amoy.
September 12. FLOON, British str., for Shad.

ARRIVED.

Per Herder, str., from Saigon—221-Chinese.
Per Facklung, str., from Shanghai—72 Chi-
nese.

TO DEPART.

Per Brindisi, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. Theo-
dore B. L. Allen.Per Tokio, str., for Yokohama—H. E. Sir
Gen. Bowes and servant. The Comte de Beaufort
and Madame Beaufort, and Mr. D. Lucas.Per P. & O. str. Thanet, from Hongkong—
For Singapore—Mr. F. J. W. Isaacson, ForBonny—Mr. T. A. For Plymouth—Mr. Wm.
Hewitt. For Marcellis—Mr. R. B. Allen. For
London—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Angus, Mr. and
Mrs. John Calder, Commander R. L. Groome,
W. V. G. Groome, R. F. Fairhurst, R. H. G. and
M. G. Groome, and Misses Groome, and Nor-
folk, and J. H. Murray, From Shanghai—For
Pohang—Mr. G. L. Harrison. For Seez—Mr.
F. Kallenbach, For Venice—His Excellency
and Mrs. Hsu, child, and wife. For London—
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth, family, Miss
Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. F.
Hague, Gummow, and F. Kennedy.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Hawker* reports left Sai-
lo on the 7th inst., and had heavy N.W. swell
with strong breeze and rain on Wednesday. Bar.
29.50.The British steamer *Foobring* reports from
Shanghai to Nankai light had moderate N.E.
to S.E. wind and cloudy weather; thence to Okouk
fresh N.E. wind and heavy seas from Amoy to
Lamockoo fresh E.N.E. winds and heavy S.E.
swell; thence to Minots, heavy gale and high
cross sea, wind from E.S.E. to S.E. from Mindos
to Port Said. Southerly wind and heavy rain.
Owing to stress of weather had to anchor in
Amoy 22 hours, and by her 20 hours.The American ship *C. F. Sergeant* report had
light winds from Cardiff to Cape of Good Hope;
head winds from Cape to 50 miles East of St.
Paul Island, steady head winds, and a strong
easterly wind from St. Paul to Asia Head, passed August 19th; then a favou-
rable wind to Amants Islands, passed 25th; then
thence light winds, steady, and calms to
within 150 miles of port 7th September; from
thereon strong N.E. winds, Sept. 10th; increasing
heavy gale veering to N.W. and W.N.W.
from 100 miles off Amants Islands to 50 miles
off S.W. and S.W. on 12th September.
A. M. Had rough sea, shipping large quantity of
water, stores skylight and filled cabin with water,
damaging everything in them.—August 21st
sighted an Am. bark showing letters JVWD,
from New York bound to Shanghai.VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)Jupiter..... Flushing..... Feb. 27.
Allahabad..... Penrh. April 1.
Milan..... Plymouth..... April 8.
Marie..... Cardiff..... April 21.
Hydra..... Cardiff..... May 3.
Undine..... Cardiff..... May 5.
Joe Rovers..... Cardiff..... May 7.
C. F. Sergeant..... Penrh. May 11.
Emily Rose..... Cardiff..... May 15.
Johnina..... Hamburg..... May 25.
P. N. Blanchard..... Cardiff..... May 25.
August..... Hamburg..... May 27.
Undant..... Cardiff..... May 29.
Whirling Jew..... Cardiff..... May 30.
H.M.S. Firebrand..... Plymouth..... May 30.
H. C. Munro..... London..... June 10.
Oberon..... Cardiff..... June 14.
Imberhorne (s.)..... Penrh. June 14.
Livingstone..... Hamburg..... June 17.
Commodore..... Cardiff..... June 19.
Eburneys (s.)..... Penrh. June 19.
Nevis (s.)..... Grimsby..... June 23.
Mako..... London..... June 23.
Lorno (s.)..... Penrh. June 23.
H.M.S. Warrant Officer..... Penrh. July 1.
Nithudalys (s.)..... Grimsby..... July 1.
Teddington (s.)..... London..... July 11.
Greecan..... Cardiff..... July 13.
Northampton (s.)..... London..... July 14.
Mory (s.)..... Cardiff..... July 19.
Omi Mara (s.)..... Middleborough..... July 19.
Kil (s.)..... Glasgow..... July 23.
X1 (s.)..... Glasgow..... July 23.
Elizabeth..... Liverpool/Cardiff..... July 24.
Uppingham (s.)..... Antwerp..... July 24.
Invincible..... Cardiff..... July 25.

THE CONTENTS.—

LEADING ARTICLES—
Letters in China.
Monarchs in Hongkong.
Sale of the Manha Lottery. Tickets in Hong-
kong and its Colonies.
Coronet's Inquiries in Eastern Colonies.
Macao and its Cities.
The French Operations in China.
The Chinese Official View of Defeat.
France, Russia, and China.
The Neutrality of Hongkong.
Shipping from Hongkong.
The Ecclesiastical Council and Catholic Mis-
sions.

THE TELEGRAPH.—

The Hongkong Cricket Club.
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CHURCH.

CRIMINAL BANKRUPTCY IN HONGKONG.

FIRES IN HONGKONG.

ROYAL FATHER.

MAGA MISHAP.

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The Royal Fighting at Poohow.

The Destruction of the Kienki Forts.

The Dam to the Galloons.

Fighting Strength of the opposing Squadrons.

Visit to the Reparations of the French Fleet.

A. F. Mistake.

The Food Arsenal.

The Account of the Fight.

The British Consul's Proceedings.

A Third Account.

Further Particulars.

French Official Account.

A British Gunboat Fired by Chinese.

The State of Affairs at Poohow.

Events in North Formosa.

The Situation at Canton—Defensive Prepara-

tions.

War Preparations of Woosung.

French Gunboat "Parcours" ordered from
Shanghai.Order to Fire on French Vessels in Chinese
Ports.

The Kiangnan Arsenal.

The Chinese Federation for Protection of Catho-
lics.

The Neutralization of Shanghai.

IMPERIAL DECREE AMOUNTING TO DECLARA-
TION OF WAR.

UNARMED IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

THE EMPRESS REGENT.

REFUSED DEGRADATION OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF MA KIEN-CHUNG.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE DING KWANG.

THE TYPHOON AT AMOY.

THE "MOUNT LEBANON".

The Britishers will proceed from Hongkong to
Yokohama and Honolulu; thence to Manila direct, and from Manila to San Bias, and
Manzanillo.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, and Passage
Tickets granted to all Mexican Ports.For further Particulars refer to Passage and
Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,

NOTES ON JAPANESE PAPERS.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

FOUR NEW CO. & Co.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1884.

1763

LEONHARDI QUELLE.

NATIONAL GERMAN SELTZER.

WATER.

Bottles at the Salton Spring, near Gross Kar-
ben, in Cases of 6 Dozen Pkgs, \$5.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co. Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1884.

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J. AND E. TENNENT, ALES and
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS.

THE NAVY.

Navy Bells

Long Flat

Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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JOSEPH GILBERT'S
STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers.

(1763)

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM Oct. 1—A Commodore Bldg.

ROOM, with Bath Room attached, above
the level of Queen's Road.

Apply, by letter to

E. M.

Office of the Paper.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1884.

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TARACAND THAWABAS & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

CHOICE INDIA, CHINESE, and
JAPANESE GOODS.

in great variety.

Also a large quantity of MANILA CIGARS,

all brands and qualities, wholesale or retail,
at lowest prices.

No. 20, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

General Managers,

Hongkong, 20th August, 1884.

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INTIMATIONS.

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE

FROM

THE FURNITURE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, 1884.

SELECTED by the Special Agent of

THE HALL & HOLZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

Specimens of the Latest Styles in

ARTISTIC FURNITURE,

SUBSTANCIAL,

ELEGANT, and

MODERATE IN PRICE

SUITABLE FOR

HALL, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM,

DRAWING ROOM, BOUDOIR, OR
BED-ROOM.

REAL INDIAN, PERSIAN, SMYRNA and OTHER

EASTERN RUGS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS of every

description.

The above GOODS will be on view on

and after TUESDAY next, the 2nd September,

At Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The Representative of the HALL & HOLZ

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY who is at present

in Hongkong, will be happy to give Estimates

and Designs for furnishing throughout, or any

information desired.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1884.

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NOTES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO

EX.O.S.C.O. & S.S. "BELLEOPHON."

FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the

Undersigned not later than the 14th inst.

for shipment per steamer "TELEMACHUS,"

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PREPARERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
AND
MANUFACTURED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
The Original and genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the autograph signature of Lea and Perrins, Sole Makers by the Proprietors, Worcester; and Cross & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
For Dressings and Salads
throughout the world.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued at once.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1884.

In no previous storm of equal severity has the damage and loss of life been so small as in that of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. This fortunate result must be attributed to the long warning given and the precautions that were accordingly taken. Although the storm was by no means so severe as that which occurred ten years ago, there can be little doubt that had the colony been in the state of unpreparedness it was on that occasion the destruction of property would have been immense and the loss of life, instead of being counted by units would have had to be indicated by hundreds if not thousands. In many previous storms when the wind and sea have been nothing like so great as they were on Wednesday night we have seen the Praya strown with wreckage, and the loss of life has been considerable. We are glad to believe that the conditions now established are such that no matter what may be the violence of typhoon which may be experienced here in the future never again will they work the havoc they did in the past. There are secure places of shelter which may be availed of by all the small craft in the harbour, and on the larger vessels and on shore effective precautions can be taken, provided that sufficient warning be given. Thanks to the possession of telegraphic communication with Manila and the scientific attainments of the Government Astronomer this can now always be done. The machinery for storm warnings is, relatively speaking, complete. Such being the case, any neglect or carelessness in its application is the more to be deprecated. In the case of Wednesday night's storm the public had several days' notice that a typhoon was approaching this neighbourhood, and the gun indicating that a gale might be expected was fired early in the morning, but it appears the probable approach of the actual typhoon might have been notified several hours before the typhoon gun was fired. The typhoon gun is to be fired only when it appears tolerably certain that the storm will strike here, but it is important that as soon as the Government Astronomer finds himself in a position to pronounce an opinion as to the probability of its approach that opinion should be made known to the public. Dr. Doseck had previously notified that the centre of the depression appeared to be moving northward, and the storm signal indicating a gale, as distinct from a typhoon, having been given on Wednesday morning, some persons remained under the impression, up to the time the typhoon gun was fired at seven o'clock, that the storm was not likely to be a very serious one. It appears, however, that long before that hour Dr. Doseck had discovered that the typhoon had changed its course and instead of travelling to the north was moving in this direction. He accordingly telegraphed to the Central Police Station at noon—"Typhoon in E.S.E. At present it is moving towards Hongkong." This was evidently intended for distribution, and it is said that this is the way in which the Astronomer is instructed to issue such notices and that as soon as they are despatched from the Observatory his responsibility in the matter ceases. With whomsoever the responsibility may rest the fact remains that the information was not published in Hongkong, though it was telegraphed to the Government to make such arrangements that no omission of the kind can occur again. "For want of mail the shoe was lost," etc., and for want of a typhoon notice kept close at the Central Station ship may be lost. What alteration ought to be made in the existing system of issuing storm notices is, we presume, a departmental question. There may be some reason for sending them through the Central Station, but what that reason may be it is difficult to conceive. Divided responsibility is always mischievous, and we would suggest that Dr. Doseck should be authorized in future to issue his notices direct and not through the Central Station. The actual telegram must of course go there, that being the telegraph station, but the orders as to what notices are to be issued to the public and what to be sent to

the coast ports should be given on the sole responsibility of Dr. Doseck. The telegram referred to was apparently taken as intended for transmission only to the Coast ports, and the police in fact say their instructions are only to circulate such notices as Dr. Doseck directs. It is easy enough to imagine how the mistake occurred, and it is equally easy to see how the possibility of its occurrence may be avoided in the future. Fortunately on this occasion the mistake was not attended with serious consequences. The earlier notifications, the single gun in the morning, the rapidly falling barometer, and the threatening appearance of the sky, proved sufficient warning. A similar error at another time might, however, be attended with serious consequences.

A DECISION has recently been given in one of the Law Courts at home which, if upheld, must lead to a considerable modification of banking practice with respect to the granting of loans on the security of shares in public companies. The decision referred to is of more than ordinary interest in Hongkong, where the volume of stock exchange business is perhaps larger than in any other community of equal size. Stocks are a favourite form of investment, quite apart from the large speculative business usually in progress, and the convenience with which the investments can be realised or loans raised on them has much to recommend them. The decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon in the action of The Colonial Bank v. WHIRKIN is calculated to excite some apprehension as to the continuance of this convention. As summarised in the Economist the case was as follows:—In 1880, the notorious BLAKEWAY deposited with the Colonial Bank as security for advances to his firm, P. H. THOMAS & Co., 7,000 shares in the Firth Bridge Railway Company, together with a blank transfer, which the bank had authority to fill up. The share had been paid for by a cheque of the firm, THOMAS & Co., and the firm also paid the amount of a call upon the shares. On the failure of the firm, the receiver served notice upon the Firth Bridge Railway Company, and the Colonial Bank then brought an action to obtain a declaration that they were entitled to a valid charge on the shares for the amount due to them by the firm. This claim the Vice-Chancellor has refused to allow. In his opinion THOMAS & Co. were the true owners of the shares at the time of their insolvency, because the bank had taken no steps to assert their ownership of them, and therefore, they constituted an asset which belonged to, and was distributable among, the bankrupt's creditors. In commenting on the case the Economist says:—

"The effect of the decision is thus to make a blank transfer worthless as a security for an advance by a banker. This, of course, is not the view that has hitherto been taken, but we are inclined to think that its adoption would, on the whole, be beneficial. It would certainly cause a curtailment of the facilities hitherto given to borrowers. But, in the light of recent experience, that must be regarded rather as a benefit than a disadvantage."

As will be observed by the sailing notices on other pages, the departures of all four of the P. and G. Company's steamers have been postponed. The *Bindisi* will leave at noon-day for Shanghai; the *Thames* at 4 p.m. for England; the *Tesman* at noon to-morrow for Japan; and the *Zambesi* at 3 p.m. on Monday for Bombay.

The steamer *Oppen* arrived here yesterday having been paid for by a cheque of the firm, THOMAS & Co., and the firm also paid the amount of a call upon the shares. On the failure of the firm, the receiver served notice upon the Firth Bridge Railway Company, and the Colonial Bank then brought an action to obtain a declaration that they were entitled to a valid charge on the shares for the amount due to them by the firm. This claim the Vice-Chancellor has refused to allow. In his opinion THOMAS & Co. were the true owners of the shares at the time of their insolvency, because the bank had taken no steps to assert their ownership of them, and therefore, they constituted an asset which belonged to, and was distributable among, the bankrupt's creditors. In commenting on the case the Economist says:—

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With all respect to the eminent authorities referred to, we venture to think that Vice-Chancellor Bacon's decision is not good law, and that even if it were the survivors of the *Economist* as to its effects are very wide of the mark. With regard to the first point, the practice of giving blank transfers to the Bank is simply a convenient mode of hypothecating the shares, and is recognised as such by universal custom. It ought therefore to be held valid in law. As regards the Company whose stock is thus dealt with, the person in whose name the shares are registered must necessarily be regarded as the owner, who must be held liable for calls, etc., but as regards third parties the shares have been hypothesised as clearly as goods pledged by a formal letter of hypothecation. The blank transfer form is selected simply for its greater convenience, but it is well understood in commercial circles that its effect is to be regarded as the same. This is quite a different question from the buying and selling of shares on blank transfers, which is in many respects objectionable. A sale shares to B accompanied with a blank transfer, B sells the same to C, and again to D, and so the shares may pass through a score of hands before they come into those of a person who will complete the transfer dead and buried, as registered as the owner. Stamp duty is thus saved by all the intermediate holders. In the meantime, however, A remains liable for any calls that may be made by the Company. No doubt he could turn round cover from the person to whom he sold, but it is easy to conceive that the course of the shares might be lost, no record being kept of the transfers, and if the call happened to be of a greater amount than the value of shares, a person holding scrip in someone else's name and who was not above dishonesty would have a very good chance of escaping by simply destroying the documents. There would probably be considerable difficulty in getting together the evidence of his ownership. The brokers might be applied to, but perhaps they might have sold lots of a hundred shares to twenty different people, and having kept no memo of the register number of the shares they would be unable to say which was the particular hundred in question. The possibility of a call being made of greater amount than the market value of the shares is in the case of any of our local companies of extremely remote date, so it would have been considered in the case of the Oriental Bank until a short time before the grab. It is therefore advisable that sellers should insist on purchasers completing the transfer and thus taking over all liabilities attaching to the stock; and on the other hand it is equally to the interest of the purchaser to do so, as otherwise they may experience trouble getting their dividends from the registered owners. There is no question of equity involved here, however. Either the buyer or seller of stock could, we think, vindicate his rights, only he might have difficulty in discovering the person liable, or, having discovered him, might find him a man of straw. But these considerations do not apply in cases where the shares are not sold but simply hypothesised to cover a loan, provided of course that they are registered in the name of the person hypothecating them. As

such the same line as common sense we think that Vice-Chancellor Bacon's decision will be reversed. If it be upheld, it will, as the *Economist* says, lead to considerable modification, or we should rather say alteration, in the practice, but we do not see why it should cause any curtailment of the facilities hitherto given to borrowers. Bankers

would be equally anxious to lend and hold on shares equally anxious to borrow. The security offered would be virtually the same, only some different form of holding it over either a letter of hypothecation, a complete deed of transfer, or an assignment of the holder's interest in the stock under contingencies—would have to be observed.

The concluding sentence of the *Economist*, that a curtailment of the facilities for borrowing would be a benefit rather than a disadvantage, we can only regard as a *leposus*.

Facilities for borrowing are

recognised as a most important item in the conditions of commerce, and in fact half the commercial transactions of the civilised world are conducted by means of borrowed capital.

The O. & S. steamship *Oceanic* went over to the *Comptoir* dock, and the Indo-China steamer *Rai* to the Rowdon dock yesterday.

Yesterday about a score of lopers were despatched to Canton by the police, having been sent back to China from San Francisco.

We are informed that the British gunboat

Mindanao did not drag her buoy, as stated yesterday, and rolled out the ty-

phoon safely there.

The Portuguese corvette *Dona Estefânia*, Captain da Costa Cabral, arrived here yesterday from Macao. She saluted Admiral Sir W. Dowell, which salute was replied to by the corvette *Sapphire*.

The steamer *Oppen* arrived here yesterday

from London, and in consequence of having obtained a clean bill of health from Singapore the Health Officer of the port put her in quarantine, where she will stay about four days. There is no sickness on board.

As will be observed by the sailing notices on other pages, the departures of all four of the P. and G. Company's steamers have been postponed.

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We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Chinese Recorder* for July and August. It contains several exceptionally interesting articles on missionary subjects, and one or two on historical and linguistic topics. Students of Chinese are indebted to the Rev. A. Smith for his instructive articles on the *Proverbs and Common Sayings*.

It seems that more damage was done at the Peak by the typhoon on Wednesday night than was first reported. Sir George Phillips' house sustained some damage, and a quantity of the polished and smoky fire-works exploded, at intervals during the service, and the announcement of such a performance draw as large a congregation as *Blessin's* *Sabat Master* draws in St. George's Cathedral.

THE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TO-MORROW.

14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

—CATHEDRAL.

5 p.m.—Parade Service, Morning Prayer, Rev. J. B. Ost.

6 p.m.—Morning Prayer and Litany, Reader and Preacher, Rev. Mr. Chapman.

8 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Reader and Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain.

St. Peter's CHURCH.

5 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Reader and Preacher, Rev. J. B. Ost.

PEAK CHURCH.

5 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Reader and Preacher, The Bishop.

St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH. (All Services in Chinese).

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Litany, Preacher, The Bishop.

5 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Preacher, Rev. Fong Yat San.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "DAILY PRESS."

CALCUTTA, 11th September, 7 p.m.

OPENING OF A NEW JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

The new synagogue erected in Calcutta by

Mr. Ezra in memory of his father was opened this evening.

LONDON, 11th September.

THE NEW VICE-REGAL OF INDIA.

The Earl of Dufferin has been appointed Vice-

roy of India.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord Northbrook and Wolseley have arrived at Cairo.

POLICE COURT.

10th September.

BEFORE BORN MAGISTRATE.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Lee An, coolie, was brought up, on remand, on a charge of assaulting a woman on Bonham-road, and robbing her of a pair of earrings.

The prisoner was originally charged with a woman, it being alleged that she and the complainant's colleague had got into a quarrel at a house in Grosvenor-street, and that the defendant came up and cut her hair with a pair of scissars.

Petit Albert, his co-defendant, was also charged with assaulting a woman, it being alleged that he had hit her in the face.

Petit Albert and his friend, Lee An, were remanded for trial.

Lee An was remanded in order that he might be tried for the larceny of a pair of earrings.

He was committed to prison for eighteen months hard labour.

Before Mr. A. G. WIRE.

RESCUING A PRISONER.

Li Anze and Che Achi, coolies, were charged with rescuing a man from custody.

In consequence of a report made to the police, that the two men had attempted to rescue a man who had been arrested, they were remanded for trial.

They were remanded for six weeks.

They were fined \$2 each, or in default a week's hard labour.

ALLEGED ADULTERATED SUGAR.

U. A. A. coolie, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide on the 11th inst.

A lascar saw the man come running along the Praya East, and then jump into the harbour.

He was got out with some trouble.

The defendant said he fell in by accident, and was discharged.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WIRE.

LARCENIES.

Wong Achun, hawkie, was sent to prison for

two months for stealing \$100 from a widow named Tan Yau.

He was remanded for six weeks.

The defendant said he was working along the street with the money in his hand when the prisoner

snatched it out and ran off with it, but was stopped by a constable.

Chau Wan Sing and Li Shan Hu, gardeners, were convicted of stealing copper from a lighter house at the time informed us that the thief was preceded by a bright flash which illuminated a large expanse of sky. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication no information could be received from the other side of the harbour concerning it. Opinions were divided as to whether it was a gun, an explosion, or some natural phenomenon.

Last night, about a quarter to eleven, a report

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.
Fully mutual, all profits belong to Policyholders and operations are made annually.STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1883.Accumulated Funds \$11,379,944.
Surplus over all liabilities £2,123,383.
Total Reserve Fund account £1,000,000.
Value of insurance made by the Government £1,000,000.
Income for year 1883 £2,717,399.C. SETON LINDSAY,
Agent, Hongkong.THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
156 & 158, BROADWAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

PUSTAF & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August 1884. [115]IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$90,000 on any one.FIRST-CLASS RISK.
RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO FIVE CENTS NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, 21st May, 1884. [117]NOTICE.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1/4 nett per annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

ACKNOWLEDGED at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

J. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [173]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HAMBURG.
Agents are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.PUSTAF & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [192]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES against FIRE to the extent of \$65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SAND EGG
BAN HUP EGG YOUN CHONG PENG EGG
CHAN LIU CHOY EGG Q. HOI CHUNG EGG

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [154]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 3 per cent. Nett premium per annum.NORTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Head Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [14]

BENGINX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES IN INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European Teneants—
at 1/4 Net per annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored—
at 1/4 Net per annum.On Coal—
at 1/4 Net per annum.On Petroleum in Barrels—
at 1/4 Net per annum.On First-class Chinese Teneants—
at 1/2 Net per annum.On Second-class Chinese Teneants—
at 2/4 Net per annum.DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agents for Phoenix Fire Office, Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurance on all risks.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Agents.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms of Current Rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1882. [194]

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Heartburn and Headache.

For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Mixture for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates, Drinckford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storeskeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Annual Sale \$600,000 Jars.

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Salads, Mincemeat, Pâté, &c.

Largest Company having the largest tonnage in all cases of weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest climates and for many months.

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EXTRACTS.

RONDEAU.

I kissed her hand and sped away,
With winged feet that dared not stay.
Where honey lips a lapis made
For orient Deorum, primly staid,

And rural Cupids harboured by.

Often I wonder'd shall I dream and say,
"Might we have kissed her lips that day?
When tempe's braw—yet half afraid—
I kissed her hand?"

F. A. W.

A SECOND LUCRETIA. BORGIA.
CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

Ann Palmer was about twenty-five years of age when she married her first husband, and came into the exclusive heirship of the Rose Hall estate at Jamaica. Only a few years had passed since an old negro slave, over a century old, died on the estate, who made his dying confession of what he had heard and witnessed during that unhappy life of his miseries, which passes into print in this sketch, for the first time, although a master of patent historical entitled to the last fifty years, both in Jamaica and England.

The mutual relations between the husband and wife went on smoothly for a few months, and then it was discovered that the husband was a constant scene of activity. Upon this estate was a two or less than one-fourth black blood, a handsome, shrewd, intelligent person, who acted as a confidential secretary to the lady. Time on when her interests were his absorbing occupation when her will was his law, her slightest wish his happiness to attend. With this state of things the husband and wife grew far apart.

Opposite excitement with great indulgence and extravagance concealed from public knowledge the exciting state of things. At last the husband, in the full prime of perfect health, fell sick. A weary, lagging frame, contorted weakness relapsed into a stupor, a subtle unseen malady seizes his vitals, and slowly but surely his life was seen to ebb away without apparent cause.

At last he could no longer rise from his bed. Day after day the beautiful wife ad ministered to his wants, and day by day he grew worse and weaker. The drug was not medicine—it was poison. When the last agonies drew on, and he stood at the bed-side with wonderful serenity of countenance, receding his groans, and unfeeling of his entries, to end the more readily that scene of suffering his commandant the confidential secretary, who had been her confidante, to scatter the dying man with pillows. It was done, and the life went out under such terrible agony that it would have crazed the brain of any ordinary man, though it were granite. St. James's Parish. Death in the front comes suddenly and unexpectedly to those who least expect it. Father and son easily accounted for, and a suitable reason was given for the occasion. If a few dared to think of foul play, the high rank and vast money influence of the parties forbade suspecting persons from any attempt at investigation or even open expression. The only evidence against her was the confidential slave. What was known in those days? A piece of property that could be whipped to death & no one interfered or raised a complaint? To remove this natural accomplice the dead husband had been suffering from delirium for several days, requiring the attendance of both his wife and her accomplice, that he seemed much better, and she was sitting alone with him on the day of his death, when he suddenly rose from the bed in a terrible frenzy, and seizing her by the hair with one hand, and a knife with the other, he declared he would kill her—that she perished the first blow, but received the second, and before the servants answered her repeated cries he had also stabbed himself. This was the cunningly-ingenited talon that the world had to receive, as they could produce no proof to the contrary. But the world felt the truth, and Rose Hall was abandoned by all guests.

That fatal room was locked, and the only emotion evinced by the wife was in the safety of the old portrait from the banqueting hall, averring she could not bear to see him looking at her.

The next few years of her life were passed in retirement, shunned by all the gay world that had so often surrounded her.

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND MARRIAGE.

A high-born gentleman from an English family of rank visited Jamaica. He was a guest of Rose Hall. The beauty, culture, and wealth of the brilliant widow in becoming incensed black enchain'd his heart. He paid his suit of honest love and admiration, and was so far encouraged as to make several trips to the island, at different periods, each time to leave more of heart and its worship behind him. With that subtle power of knowing every avenue to so great and generous a nature, Mrs. Palmer dallied with her pride as if he should esteem her too anxious for his love, and lose his life in seeking.

She knew her power and her fascination lay in a seeming indifference, an innocence of pretension, that hid her motives. She was all womanly, all tenderness, all unconscious of her power and beauty. These traits, so well assumed, drew him captive to her feet, and were long, won, as she intended it should, her promise of marriage and second wedlock.

Again Rose Hall is all astir with exciting preparations for nuptial feasts and feasts. Guests from England, from every part of the island and adjacent islands are to fill the palatial residence for weeks to come;

Parthogenesis, its best taste upon a war-

robe, that the Empress might have coveted; The parish of Montago Bay had been beautifully decorated, and the wedding morning dawned in all the glory of a West Indian clime. The sunburst light was never brighter on the coco-palm; the air never sweeter with the aromatic flavour of spices and orange, and the gorgeous bloom of the tropic flowers seemed to have added fresh loveliness to their velvet leaves in the coming of the bride and groom.

Four hundred negro slaves in new clothing lined the streets leading to the church; a cavalcade of richly-dressed horsemen led a long procession, headed by mounted ladies of high position in society, plumes deck gracefully from their hats; silks the richest, flutter in the soft sea-breeze, and amid all the tumultuous shouts of the great throng, the beautiful bride and handsome groom appear, and enter the church, kneeling at its altar.

The groom is in full court dress, the same as appears in the portrait; the bride as well in the rich robes that dress her commanding figure in the picture described.

As the marriage ceremony closes, cannons are discharged, mated fired by the military, and the gay procession returns on their magnificently-depicted steeds, followed by the agonies of her faithful servants while they were scourged to death, and at last had to experience the mortifications of others.

Her companions became her murderers. Through the subterranean passage she had used in her own wicked purposes, they entered her apartments; her cries and entreaties echoed out over the luxuriant estate, but these were so common in the mansion that passed unheeded by the servants, and if any gave heed they did not choose to interfere.

In the morning her body hung carelessly on the bed with staring eye-balls, livid features, and twisted throat, plainly told what a terrible deed of violence had been

committed during the hours of a fascinating tropical night.

A grave was dug, and she was rudely buried in sight of the mansion she had stained with so many crimes.

This was the closing of Rose Ann Palmer's life, whose "virtue" is disgracefully paraded on elegant marble in the parish church at Montago Bay in a squalid inscription.

Rose Hall and all its fine lands and properties was sold at auction, after years of indifferent rental care, during the summer of 1875.

A few days prior to the sale the writer spent a day in the empty mansion. The lofty rooms finished in such rara and solid materials, mahogany, wild tamarind and acaia, echoed sadly to the voices and footfalls of the visiting sight-seers. Throwing back the inside shutter of the banqueting-hall, the outer view that presented itself was one of picturesqueness and loveliness.

The graceful motion of the perpetually waving coco-tree-tops, that lined the highway in uniform growth; the wide fields of golden-stalked cane; the soft foliage of thousands of pimento trees, at the distance of the immediate vicinity and grounds of the great house; the fragrant lime and orange trees throwing their delicate odours into the silent rooms; the restless waters of the sea beyond the whole breaking upon the sheltered beach, formed a picture of rare interest that brightened up the celebrated estate with wondrous beauty. Vestiges of the extensive subterraneous passages still remain, although greatly obscured by vegetation and accumulating debris.

The foundation of the mansion is a series of vast vaults, all separated by masonry, and finished in columns, arches, and curiously planned walls, all forming shadowy labyrinth of hallways, passages, etc., etc. After making a tour of the cellar vaults thoughts arose as to the final resting place of this beautiful woman, and the disposition of another husband, to make room for the attention of another, who occupied her caprice. Once again the elegantly-appointed chamber over the banqueting-hall, became the scene of slow death. Hardened by the previous dead, Mrs. Palmer grew bolder and more ferocious in this, her third crime. Her accomplice in this act, the object of her third attachment, was a rude, ignorant man, a mechanic and an emigrant, but with passions and temper as inimical as her own.

The husband had taken his death dose, and lay in the richly-draped apartment, in close proximity to death; his hands had grown numb with inactive, slow, rippling blood; his tongue nearly paralyzed, and speech was almost impossible.

Goaded on by the spirit of fiendish triumph, this wife, and something less than woman, dismisse her rude accomplices and paroxysm, from the room, and hurrying upon the dying man taunted him with a confession, an avowal that she was the cause of his approaching death; this horrible act was repeated for the second husband; she spared her first victim this brutality of speech, but to the second object of her murder she poured out the venom of her cruelty. The whole history is a horrible commentary upon what is possible in crime.

The afternoon was approaching that witching hour of the summer days in the tropics when we left the great stone steps of Rose Hall.

Long lines of amber and gold, already flushed the western sky beyond the pointed billows—the increasing sea breezes moved their native cadence through the arches of the crumbling ceiling, as if a requiem from nature was about to roll through the deserted mansion in mock memory of that dreadful past, where splendour and crime hand in hand made criminal revel and dissipated the hours from dawn to down again.

Terrible scenes ensued that baffle description.

To stop these shrieks and hide her guilt she seized a knife and plunged it into her body. Gathering all her energies, the frantic man rose from the bed, and a dreadful struggle took place, and when the horrified servant burst open the door the man was lying dead in one corner of the room, writhing in his blood, his wife lying beside him, profusely bleeding from a wound he had inflicted in their deadly embrace.

Was it possible to escape suspicion again? The world was immediately informed that the beloved husband had been suffering from delirium for several days, requiring treatment, of both his wife and her accomplice, that he seemed much better, and she was sitting alone with him on the day of his death, when he suddenly rose from the bed in a terrible frenzy, and seizing her by the hair with one hand, and a knife with the other, he declared he would kill her—that she perished the first blow, but received the second, and before the servants answered her repeated cries he had also stabbed himself.

That fatal room was locked, and the only emotion evinced by the wife was in the safety of the old portrait from the banqueting hall, averring she could not bear to see him looking at her.

The next few years of her life were passed in retirement, shunned by all the gay world that had so often surrounded her.

In her splendid palace she passed her days alone with her paramour, for whom she had stained her soul, and whom she subsequently married. He was an emigrant, a mechanic, and an uneducated man, but with passions and temper as fierce as her own. Many and bitter were the quarrels and long and fearful contentions that occurred.

He too disappeared. It was said he left the country, and though her former life was evidence of her capacity to commit any wickedness, and while it was hinted there could have told a tale of his departure, yet she died on that worthless villain with all the love and affection of her fiery nature, and mourned his loss long and bitterly.

The next chapter in her life is almost a blank. Little is known of it. She married a Mr. Palmer, whose name she bore to the grave; but the last nuptial rites were celebrated in a manner widely different from those of her youth. No glittering cavalcade, no crowd of admiring friends, no exulting retainers were summoned to add joy to the scene.

The marriage was solemnized in solitude and obscurity.

She had become a by-word in social circles, while he whom she married was, for her money alone, and after obtaining a portion, warded by the fearful episode of the past—his predecessors and their fate—voluntarily fled from the bride and her elegant home, and found safety in a continual absence.

What would have been his fate had he remained may be judged from a remark made by his angered bride, as she passed up and down the corridor one day in one of her unenviable moods of temper at her absence: "If I outlive him, I will have the fifth, indeed I will!"

Lest alone in her passions and criminal memories her life was a continual round of remorseful indulgence, temper, and "gentle intoxication."

Her nights became drunken scenes too disgusting to credit, and her days spent inflicting tyrannical and dreadful tortures on her slaves, who were alternately her companions in her evening orgies, and maiming victims of her cruelty.

She had looked on calmly when others suffered; she has shortened the lives of three husbands; she had witnessed unmoved the agonies of her faithful servants while they were scourged to death, and at last had to experience the mortifications of others.

Her companions became her murderers. Through the subterranean passage she had used in her own wicked purposes, they entered her apartments; her cries and entreaties echoed out over the luxuriant estate, but these were so common in the mansion that passed unheeded by the servants, and if any gave heed they did not choose to interfere.

In the morning her body hung carelessly on the bed with staring eye-balls, livid features, and twisted throat, plainly told what a terrible deed of violence had been

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY JOURNAL ON THE 13TH SEPT., 1884.

COTTON GOOD.

American Drills, 33 yards, per piece

British Drills, 33 yards, per piece

Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 31 per 100 lbs.

Cotton Yarn, No. 23 to 32 per 100 lbs.

Cotton Yarn, 33 lbs. 40 per 100 lbs.</